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### A New Species of the Genus *Salcedia* Fairmaire from Burma (Insecta: Coleoptera: Carabidae: Scaritinae)

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With 1 figure and 1 table

#### Summary

*Salcedia parallela* sp. n. from Burma is described and compared with the single other Asian species *S. miranda* (Andrewes).

#### Zusammenfassung

*Salcedia parallela* sp. n. aus Burma wird beschrieben und mit der einzigen anderen asiatischen Art *S. miranda* (Andrewes) verglichen.

#### 1. Introduction

Species of the very strangely shaped scaritine genus *Salcedia* Fairmaire either seem to be very rare or at least are very occasionally collected. This may be due to their secretive way of life in the ground near water, according to BASILEWSKYI (1973) and PEYRIERAS (1976). BRITTON (1947), however, in a footnote to the description of an African species supposed salcediines might live myrmecophilous or termitophilous because of the remarkable antennal grooves on head and prothorax. This opinion was rejected by BASILEWSKY (1973) who stated that salcediines never had been found with ants or termites. Although no African specimens have been collected at light, one of the specimens mentioned by ANDREWES (1920, 1929) was captured at light. Therefore, BASILEWSKY's statement that species of *Salcedia* never fly or come to light is not proven right.

This short account on the habits of *Salcedia* may demonstrate the extremely limited knowledge we possess about habits and way of life of these small, peculiar beetles.

Whereas in Africa to date 7 species of *Salcedia* have been described, from the Oriental Region only *Salcedia miranda* (Andrewes) is known. However, two addi-



tional genera in the Neotropical Region (*Holoprizus* Putzeys and *Solenogenys* Westwood) belong to the subtribe Salcediina though apparently are less highly evolved than the genus *Salcedia* itself (DOSTAL 1993). The recently described Oriental genus *Androzelma* Dostal originally had been included in the Salcediina, too, but BALKENOHL (1996) – without further discussion – included the genus in his key to the genera of Oriental Clivinini. Judging from the figures in the description of *Androzelma*, this statement seems correct to me.

During identification of a sample of Oriental carabid beetles from the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, I found a single salcediine specimen that represents a new species which is described below. This description has been undertaken, even though the specimen is a female. But salcediines are so rarely detected that waiting for additional material would be rather futile.

## 2. Measurements

Measurements have been made under a stereo microscope by use of an ocular micrometer. Length has been measured from apex of labrum to apex of elytra. Because head, prothorax, and hind body of the specimen were somewhat dismembered during preparation, body length was estimated by addition of the separated length of the body parts. Measurement of body length, therefore, may slightly differ from that of other authors, especially ANDREWES.

## 3. Acknowledgements

I am greatly indebted to Dr. W. SCHAWALLER (Stuttgart) for kindly submitting the specimen for study, and to Mr. S. HINE (London) for kindly giving me the opportunity to compare the holotype of *S. miranda*.

## 4. Genus *Salcedia* Fairmaire

*Salcedia* Fairmaire, 1899: 512; CSIKI 1927: 546; ALLUAUD 1930: 21; ANDREWES 1936: 64; JEAN-NEEL 1946: 233; BASILEWSKY 1973: 291; DOSTAL 1993: 120.  
*Zelma* Andrewes, 1920: 451; ANDREWES 1929: 416; BRITTON 1947: 126.

Extensive diagnoses of the genus are to be found in ANDREWES (1929) and BASILEWSKY (1973), and DOSTAL (1993) gave a key to the known salcediine genera (including *Androzelma*).

### *Salcedia parallela* n. sp. (Fig. 1)

Holotype (♀): Burma: (Central) Mandalay, 20. 9. 1984 D. GROHMANN leg. (SMNS).

Diagnosis: The new species is clearly distinguished from the single known Oriental species *Salcedia miranda* (Andrewes) by markedly longer and narrower elytra that are almost parallel, far less curved inner elytral carina, lesser number (2–3) of pores between the elytral carinae, and distinctly tridentate protibia. This differential diagnosis was proved by examination of the type of *S. miranda* (Andrewes) in the Museum of Natural History, London.

Description: Measurements. Length: 3.55 mm; width: 1.15. Ratios: Width/length of prothorax: 1.72; width of prothorax/width of head: 1.17; length/width of elytra: 1.91.

Colour. Grey, underside, mandibles, antennae, and legs reddish-piceous to piceous. Pores of surface filled with sand and dirt. Whole dorsal surface covered by extremely fine, whitish pilosity that apparently is rubbed off in parts.

Head. Slightly narrower than prothorax, semicircular, dorsal surface depressed and with sharp lateral margin that overlaps the lower part of the head. Eyes situated laterally, not visible from above. Upper surface uneven, deeply impressed, in basal half with four shallow, almost parallel ridges, in apical part with some irregularly shaped grooves. Basal border emarginate in middle to receive the projecting apex of the prothorax. Lateral margin sinuate in middle, finely serrate. Apical margin smooth, overlapping the labrum. Supraorbital setae absent. Clypeus not divided from frons, clypeal setae absent. Labrum short, margin emarginate, 6-setose. Mandibles rather short, wide, curved, with pointed apex, scrobe asetose. Mentum edentate, epilobes of mentum very wide, separated from lobes by a ridge. Basal part of mentum with two large pores. Ligula small, narrow, asetose, concealed by the base of the labial palpi. Paraglossae not visible. Both, maxillary palpus and labial palpus very short, almost invisible. 2<sup>nd</sup> palpomere of labial palpus bisetose, maxillary palpus asetose. Antenna short, moniliform, not attaining base of pronotum, rising from a deep groove in front of the eyes, pubescent from 2<sup>nd</sup> antennomere, densely pubescent from 4<sup>th</sup> antennomere.

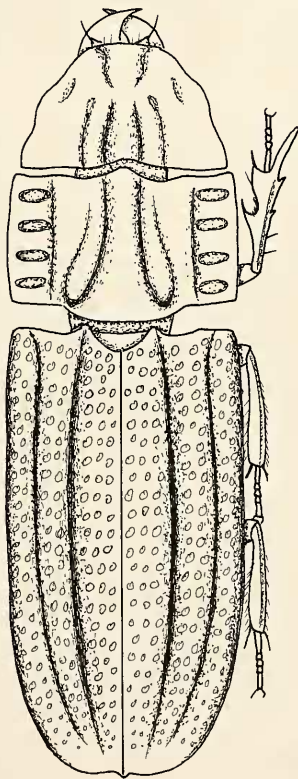


Fig. 1. *Salcedia parallela* sp.n.; habitus. – Length: 3.55 mm.

Prothorax. Wide, transverse, quadrate, base markedly lobate. Median part and lateral margins raised, surface in between deeply impressed. Lateral margins almost straight though coarsely serrate. Surface in middle with two posteriorly slightly diverging ridges and a sulcus between them. Lateral parts with four transverse pits and a fine ridge situated medially of the pits and running longitudinally. Lateral pronotal setae absent. Scutellum tiny, situated on peduncle.

Elytra. Elongate, narrow, almost parallel. Humeri rectangular, apex rounded, at the very tip faintly denticulate. Suture slightly raised, each elytron tricarinate, the lateral carina sharply angulate and simulating the lateral margin which is situated below the lateral carina. Inner carina ending in a knoblike projection at base. Inner carina slightly curved, median carina almost straight. Surface between suture and inner carina and between inner and median carinae with 2–3 rows of pores. Apparently, no dorsal and marginal setae present. Inner wings fully developed.

Lower surface. Prothorax antero-laterally deeply hollowed for reception of antenna. Prosternum anteriorly carinate. Metepisterna very elongate. Metasternum and all abdominal sterna with a number of irregular, deep pits. 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> abdominal sterna sulcate, all sterna without ambulatory setae, except for 6<sup>th</sup> sternum which in the female bears one apical seta on each side.

Legs. Rather short and stout. Profemur dilated basally at anterior surface. Prothorax somewhat depressed, external margin tridentate, basally with two additional short setae. Mesofemur and metafemur slightly dilated towards base, both mesotibia and metatibia markedly carinate laterally and dorsally; setose along apical half of median border. All tarsi short, with comparatively elongate 1<sup>st</sup> tarsomere.

♂ genitalia. Unknown.

Variation. Unknown.

Distribution: Burma, known only from type locality.

Collecting circumstances and habits: Unknown.

Etymology: The name refers to the narrow, parallel shape of the elytra.

Relationships: Unknown. All species of *Salcedia* are superficially very similar and presumably closely related, though differ mainly in size, proportions and certain structures of the surface. Because male genitalia are yet unknown in several species, little can be said about relationships.

Appendix: For better comparison with *S. miranda* (Andrewes) the measurements and ratios of both species are compared in Tab. 1 based on the measurements given in the description of *S. miranda*.

Tab. 1. Measurements and ratios of *Salcedia miranda* and *S. parallela* n.sp.

	<i>S. miranda</i>	<i>S. parallela</i> n.sp.
length [mm]	4.00	3.55
width [mm]	1.30	1.15
ratio width/length of prothorax	1.51	1.72
ratio width prothorax/head	1.24	1.17
ratio length/width of elytra	1.63	1.91

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